

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Clk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clk Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'r's Co. Ct. (C. E. Beard,
G. M. Kee,
Amos Barlow,
Geo. Baxter,
Geo. P. Moore.)
Co. Surveyor, Split
Coroner, Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose
Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split
Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose
Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dummore
—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy,
Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.,
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent.

Isell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dummore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,
Architect and Superintendent,
Rcom, 19, Reilly Block,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Gibbs' Invention.

Captain Jas. E. A. Gibbs, inventor of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, is the last of the inventors in that line now living. He resides at Raphine, Rock-bridge county, Virginia. To a reporter of the Staunton Vindicator, he told the story of his invention:

I got into it purely as a matter of curiosity. When I was living at Mill Point, Pocahontas county, W. Va., working as a carpenter, I saw a rough wood cut of a Grover & Baker machine. I saw it had a needle attached to a metal arm which could not pass entirely through the goods, but must go through and retreat. There was nothing in the advertisement to show that there was more than one thread. I knew the thread must be fastened somehow to the goods. I concluded from its position that it had a revolving hook on the end of the shaft, which did the work. I then invented the Wilcox & Gibbs revolving hook as a means by which it could be done, and believing that that had solved the problem, I thought no more about it, just as a man who solves a problem in the newspapers and thinks no more of it. Some months after that I saw a Singer machine with its shuttle and underthread. I then got hold of a patent office report describing the Grover & Baker machine. I then realized that the idea I had formed was entirely different from either, and concluded I had a valuable invention, but like other inventors I ran off on other ideas that I thought more simple and cheaper, and I took out two other patents before I took out the patent on the Wilcox and Gibbs hook.

Japanese and Chinese Jour-

From reliable sources, it may be regarded as true that public sentiment in Japan upholds the government to oppose China, but so only as to keep that power from an annexing Korea, and so the insurgents have many friends in Japan. A leading Japanese journal says, Question any intelligent Japanese on the subject, you will find him in nine cases out of ten advocating strong views as to the necessity of preventing the Chinese troops from intervening between the aggrieved Korean people and their oppressors. Leave these unhappy people free to work out their own salvation, and if necessary use force against whomsoever may attempt to interfere with Korea's internal affairs. Such is the opinion freely expressed in private by the majority of the educated class in Japan.

A Chinese journal says, The present government of Korea, has become practically impossible. It lives but a parasite, and now that the stock is becoming exhausted, must apparently die like a parasite. It has no vitality in itself and stimulus from without would only tend to extend its roots still farther into the vitals of the land, so a very complicated question remains to be solved.

Thus the reader may gain some idea of the true inwardness of the prevailing struggle over Korea. It seems sad that the peace of the world should hang on questions that concern a people so little known as the Koreans. But wrongs must be redressed.

Here is an agreeable story which Mark Twain is quoted as telling about himself: It gave him real pleasure, he said, to hear that his works were almost the only thing which Mr. Darwin read during the last year of his life, till he heard that Mr. Darwin suffered from a kind of mental atrophy, and was forbidden to read anything but absolute divel.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dewdrop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by,
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.
—Scott.

A West Virginia Man's Suggestion About a Road from Staunton.

Staunton Vindicator.

I see the Board of Trade of Staunton is taking steps to secure nearer relations with Highland and Pocahontas counties. This can only be secured by cheaper and quicker transportation, and the repairing and building of bridges will be a help in this direction.

But Staunton could do much than build bridges to help on this trade, which she so much desires. And the way this can be done is for Staunton to furnish seventeen horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas. This seems like a foolish proposition at first; but think for a moment of the result, if Staunton should furnish seven or eight horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas, would not that help the trade from those counties very much?

You may say that Staunton not only would not, but could not do it. This may in one sense be true, but in another it is not true. Staunton could do the equivalent of it. What I mean is, that Staunton could make a road upon which one horse could move as much as eighteen like horses can now move upon the old Parkersburg road. I simply mean that Staunton should prolong her street car lines along the old Parkersburg into West Virginia.

I have no doubt the consent of the counties along the road could be obtained upon reasonable terms, and that the toll upon the lines would in a very short time pay all costs of road and rolling stock. Our idea is, that these lines should be not for the carrying of passengers, but chiefly of freight of all kinds to be moved by horses. When a man wishes to take a load to Staunton, let him pay so much per ton per mile toll upon the road.

As to the amount of toll he could pay, it could be estimated when we consider that one eighteenth as much power is required to move a ton per foot upon a steel rail, as is required to move a like weight a like distance upon a gravel road, and only one eighth as much as is required for a like performance upon the best pavement.

As to the cost, it would be nothing like as great as the cost of paving or McAdamizing the roads. I do not know the price of steel rails, but the cost of ties would be small, after reaching the mountains, ten miles from Staunton; not over ten cents each for such a road.

The road is already graded, and the whole cost, exclusive of rolling stock, would not, I think, exceed one thousand dollars per mile, throughout. And while horse power would be used upon it at first, horses would soon be abandoned for the electric motor.

Whether Staunton tries it or not, the steel road is the coming road, or rather is the road that has come with electricity as the motor. And did I not fear you are tired, I would write many columns as to how and why electricity will be the motor; also why it should be met by a line up and down the Greenbrier valley.

M. A. DUNLAP,
Academy, W. Va.

The enormous amount of energy stored in a revolving fly wheel is strikingly shown when it flies in pieces, as one did in the Manville Mills, at Manville, R. I., on the morning of the 18th ultimo. In bursting, the wheel destroyed two other fly-wheels of the same size—20 feet in diameter and 25-inch face. The break will cause a shut-down of the mills for nearly a month for repairs, and the damage amounts to \$16,000. The arms of the wheels were broken off nearly to the hubs, and immense pieces were hurled long distances through the roof and walls of the engine room. Large pulleys and other machinery above the engine-room were smashed and twisted into a mass of wreckage. Fortunately no one was hurt.

But evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart.—HOOD.

Geological Formation of Our County.

Professor S. B. Brown, who has the chair of geology in the West Virginia University, gave a most interesting lecture on the geological formation of Pocahontas county. He asserted that one could tell what manner of people lived in a certain section. A certain sort of rock, which is the basis of all soil, gives a certain sort of vegetation, and it is rich or productive soil or poor and barren accordingly. From our nearness to limestone, Professor Brown said that he had rightly inferred that we had a good grass and grain country, hence fat cattle, which makes people rich, and so they have an opportunity of becoming an educated and intelligent sort. He said he had not been disappointed and that he had found it a literal hand of milk and honey.

Here are given some notes from his lecture:

Starting with what is known as the Hamilton shales, we have that formation that allows broad valleys and wide meadows to be made by the streams. These lie flat in the Tygart's Valley, near Beverly, and so we see there a broad valley. The Hamilton shales appear again at Huntersville, but are more upright, and the flat country is not so extensive; the country, however, broadens out near the White Sulphur Springs, Green Bank and Dummore lie in this region of Hamilton shales. This is always good farming country. These shales are named from the town of Hamilton, N. Y., (Colgate College) where they were first studied. They extend south to Keyser, Elkins, Beverly, Huntersville, and the White Sulphur Springs. These points show the direction they lie in West Virginia. From this formation most sulphur springs are yielded, owing to their containing sulphate of iron.

Immediately above this is that valuable stone commonly called bluestone, used for building, extends into West Virginia at Rosebury, Preston county, from whence the material for the walls of the Johns Hopkins University was brought.

The shell rock so common here is found in this connection—the sort that the boys sell for petrified butterflies.

After this comes a worthless sort of stone known as the Catskill Sandstone, which is of no use as a building stone, and yields no vegetation. Hardly a foothold can be had on the steep mountain sides for a road, as shown by the road around Knapp's Creek near Huntersville.

Next in order, going up, we come to the stone that forms the hills immediately around Marlinton, the Pocono, "Big Injun" sandstone. It is several hundred feet in thickness. It is the great oil bearing rock of West Virginia, when it lies deep in the earth. In our county it is superficial, and the oil has long since been drained by the deep valleys cut by the streams, or it has evaporated; we may never expect to find oil in this county. When deep in the earth, it lies in folds forming inverted troughs and in the top of the arch is the gas; next oil; and at the lowest part of the trough is the salt water. According to where the drill strikes the store, gas, oil, or salt water is yielded. West Virginia oil is of vegetable origin, and the lime-oil of Ohio of animal origin.

The limestone rises above this Pocono sandstone, and a limestone country is always valuable. Had the Big Spring country been of sandstone it would have simply good water, perhaps, but nothing else. This limestone region extends from five miles from the Pennsylvania line, where it is about 100 feet in thickness, southward, up Cheat River, down the Greenbrier, into Greenbrier county, where it is probably 1000 feet in thickness, on into Kentucky, where it may be still thicker. This is the great cave formation. Water containing vegetation dissolves limestone and they are formed.

Above the limestone lie the Mauch Chunk shales, which make the soil blood red; this is to be seen on Elk Mountain and on Elk generally the soil is of this same color, and grass always grows in such a

region. In New York or England or wherever found the country is good for grass.

The next layer had in this county is the coal-bearing series, and that is to be found at the top of the high mountains. The conglomerate sandstone is first and on this lie the softer veins, which contain the coal.

The lecture was concluded by the fact being referred to at considerable length, that the fuel country was the home of the new manufactures, and of the manufactories of the future. The water power countries of New England were losing their factories, and when the machinery wore out it was not replaced, but a new plant was started in the fuel section, as this is the day of steam.

A Korean Blackmailer.

A few months since Kim ok Kim, a Korean revolutionist in sympathy with the Japanese, was assassinated, at Shanghai, by one Hong, a Chinese emissary. By the order of Li Hung Chang, Hong and the dead body of his victim were taken to Korea. The body was cut into six pieces, and a piece sent to each of the six governors of the leading provinces. After keeping the piece three days on public exhibition, it will be sent to Mount Kyo Pi Sou, regarded as being the most dishonorable mountain in Korea, sixty miles from Seoul, the capital.

The couriers who carry these pieces will earn much money on the road. For example, the courier who has the bloody and half decomposed head, that planned the former rebellion. He will spend a month on a journey that could be accomplished in ten days. He will stop at a rich man's house, and say, that being tired, he would like to rest a day or two. Placing the bloody head on the parlor floor, he will order the citizens to keep fit for him until the courier is ready to go on. The owner will be glad to do so.

will beg him to take it away, and upon being well paid the courier does so. He meets a peddler farther on, and the courier orders the peddler to carry the head for him. To get free the peddler gladly pays money.

The most profitable business in Korea is selling salt. The salt is kept in bags, and, as it pays taxes, is very costly. The courier comes to the merchant and says, "I find this head is not keeping very well. I will leave it here for a day in salt, to preserve it." Thereupon he puts it into a salt bag, and the merchant must pay a goodly sum before the courier will leave.

By the time the courier gets back he will have made a small fortune.

The Blue-grass Girl.

Every few days some abortion of manhood, with more brass than brains, jumps up with an essay on girls. This abominable class of literature always begins with a sneer and ends with a kick. A distinct flavor of sourness permeates it. The genuine girl is absolutely unassailable. Nobody understands her; she doesn't understand herself. She is a delightful bundle of contradictions. As wise as a serpent, she is as innocent as any suckling dove. She is as modest as a violet, and as sweet as a barrel of molasses. She is as rosy as a winter apple and as plump as an Indian Summer partridge. She knows something about the piano and lots about making biscuits. She is tender with her sweetheart and sets the dog on the other fellow. She is an armful of delights, and blessed is the youth she takes into partnership in wearing out the sofa. She is a daisy, and a dumpling, and in all God's creation there is nothing to be named in the same breath with her.

Their's our sentiments, and the man who differs with us has treason in his soul and bile on his liver.—*Glasgow Times.*

It fell on the stair and I stole it how shocking!
A guerdon most rare!
'Twas one of a pair, and it fastened her stocking;
It fell on the stair and I stole it, how shocking!

—J. A. Wheat.
"There is no substitute of thorough-going, ardent, sincere earnestness."